## IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

- 1. (Currently Amended) A process for preparing rigid urethane-modified polyisocyanurate foam comprising the step of reacting an organic polyisocyanate with a polyfunctional isocyanate-reactive component comprising at least 30 wt % of polyester polyols in the presence of a blowing agent, selected from the group consisting of alkanes, alkenes, and cycloalkanes, each having from 4 to 8 carbon atoms, a urethane catalyst, and a metal salt trimerisation catalyst characterized in that the process is carried out in the presence of a carboxylic acid that is functionalised with at least one OH, SH, NH2, NHR, NO2 or halogen functional group and R is an alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl group, wherein the urethane catalyst is used in an amount ranging from 0.1 to 3.5 % by weight based on the isocyanate-reactive component and the metal salt trimerisation catalyst is used in an amount ranging from 0.4 to 4.5 % by weight based on the isocyanate-reactive component, and wherein the polyisocyanurate foam has a flame spread of not more than about 13 cm.
- 2. (Original) The process according to claim 1 wherein the carboxylic acid has a molecular weight below 250.
- 3. (Original) The process according to claim 1 wherein the carboxylic acid has a pKa value in water of between 1 and 5.5.
- 4. (Original) The process according to claim 2 wherein the carboxylic acid has a pKa value in water of between 1 and 5.5.
- 5-8. (Cancelled)
- 9. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 1 wherein the carboxylic acid is functionalised in  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  position with respect to the carboxyl group.

## 10. (Cancelled)

11. (Currently Amended) The process according to claim 9 wherein said functionalised carboxylic acid corresponds to the general formula  $X_n$  - R' - COOH wherein X is OH, SH,  $NH_2$ , NHR,  $NO_2$  or halogen, R' is an at least divalent hydrocarbon moiety, n is an integer having a value of at least 1 and allows for mono and polyfunctional substitution on the hydrocarbon moiety.

## 12-17 (Cancelled)

- 18. (Original) The process according to claim 1 wherein said carboxylic acid is used in an amount ranging from 0.05 to 5 % by weight based on the isocyanate-reactive component.
- 19. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 2 wherein said carboxylic acid is used in an amount ranging from 0.1 to 2 % by weight based on the isocyanate-reactive component.

## 20-21 (Cancelled)

- 22. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 1 wherein the metal salt trimerisation catalyst is an alkali metal salt of an organic carboxylic acid.
- 23. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 2 wherein the metal salt trimerisation catalyst is an alkali metal salt of an organic carboxylic acid.
- 24. (Original) The process according to claim 23 wherein the metal salt trimerisation catalyst is potassium acetate or potassium 2-ethylhexanoate.

- 25. (Cancelled)
- 26. (Original) The process according to claim 1 wherein the reaction is carried out at an isocyanate index of 150 to 450 %.
- 27. (Cancelled)
- 28. (Currently Amended) A rigid urethane-modified polyisocyanurate foam having a flame spread not more than about 13 cm, the foam obtained by reacting an organic polyisocyanate with a polyfunctional isocyanate-reactive component comprising at least 30 wt % of polyester polyols in the presence of a blowing agent, selected from the group consisting of alkanes, alkenes, and cycloalkanes, each having from 4 to 8 carbon atoms, a urethane catalyst, and a metal salt trimerisation catalyst characterized in that the process is carried out in the presence of a carboxylic acid functionalised with at least one OH, SH, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHR, NO<sub>27</sub> or halogen functional group, wherein R is an alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl group, wherein the urethane catalyst is used in an amount ranging from 0.1 to 3.5 % by weight based on the isocyanate-reactive component and the metal salt trimerisation catalyst is used in an amount ranging from 0.4 to 4.5 % by weight based on the isocyanate-reactive component.
- 29. (Cancelled)
- 30. (Currently Amended) A process for preparing rigid urethane-modified polyisocyanurate foam comprising the step of reacting an organic polyisocyanate with a polyfunctional isocyanate-reactive component comprising at least 30 wt % of polyester polyols in the presence of a blowing agent and a metal salt trimerisation catalyst characterized in that the process is carried out in the presence of a functionalised carboxylic acid having at least one OH, SH, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHR, NO<sub>2</sub>, or halogen functional group,

wherein R is an alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl group and the metal salt trimerisation catalyst is used in an amount ranging from 0.5 to 5 % by weight based on the isocyanate-reactive component and the functionalised carboxylic acid is used in an amount ranging from 0.1 to 2 % by weight based on the isocyanate-reactive component, and wherein the polyisocyanurate foam has a flame spread of not more than about 13 cm.

- 31. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 30 wherein water is also present is an amount less than 1 % by weight based on the isocyanate-reactive component.
- 32. (Cancelled)
- 33. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 1, wherein the blowing agent is selected from the group of n-butane, iso-butane, 2,3-dimethylbutane, cyclobutane, n-pentane, iso-pentane, technical grade pentane mixtures, cyclopentane, methylcyclopentane, neopentane, n-hexane, iso-hexane, n-heptane, iso-heptane, cyclohexane, methylcyclohexane, 1-pentene, 2-methylbutene, 3-methylbutene, 1-hexene, and mixtures thereof.
- 34. (Cancelled)
- 35. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 28 wherein the carboxylic acid is functionalised in  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  position with respect to the carboxyl group.
- 36. (Currently Amended) The process according to claim 28 wherein the carboxylic acid corresponds to the general formula  $X_n R'$  COOH wherein X is OH, SH, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHR, NO<sub>2</sub> or halogen, R' is an at least divalent hydrocarbon moiety, n is an integer having a value of at least 1 and allows for mono and polyfunctional substitution on the hydrocarbon moiety.